

Washington Observations for 1870, which result from the observations of the Sun made at the several Observatories. They are deduced from the data given in § 5 of the paper referred to.

	s	Weight.	Years.
Greenwich	-0.028	18	1836-70
Pulkowa	-0.019	5	1842-50
Edinburgh	0.000	4	1836-43
Cambridge (Eng.)	+0.006	8	1833-56
Paris	+0.025	6	1854-65
Washington	+0.038	8	1862-69

The weights are those I actually assigned in the determination of the Equinox. As each series of observations is copiously discussed in the paper referred to, I am unable to account for the statement that I have *probably* omitted Paris, and given very great weight to Washington. A slightly greater weight was given to observations where the Sun culminates at a high altitude the entire year, and this course seems to me entirely justifiable.

As Dr. Gylden's Right Ascensions are 0^s.017 less than mine, the corresponding corrections to his Equinox would seem to be—

	s
Greenwich	-0.011
Pulkowa	-0.002
Edinburgh	+0.017
Cambridge (Eng.)	+0.023
Paris	+0.042
Washington	+0.055

This discordance of the Equinoxes derived from the Greenwich and Washington Observations is something I am entirely unable to account for, more especially as it has, without the slightest alteration, survived a complete change of instruments in each Observatory. The state of the case seems to be that: while the two Observatories give the same result for the Sun's absolute Right Ascension, or for the moment of the Equinox—in comparing the Sun with stars, the Greenwich differences (☉'s R.A. — *'s R.A.) is constantly 1" greater than that observed at Washington.

Corrections to Professor Gylden's List of Right Ascensions of 103 Fundamental Stars, May Number, pp. 349-356. Communicated by Prof. A. D. Wackerbarth.

"In the Right Ascensions themselves there is only one erroneous figure, the R.A. of ζ *Aquila*, which ought to be

"p. 353, col. 1. 18^h 59^m 39^s.848.

"In the table of the differences from other Catalogues, the following figures should be introduced, instead of [or besides] those printed :—

	Star.	S-P.	S-B.J.
" p. 353.	η Piscium	+ 0.028	
	ξ^2 Ceti	+ 0.029	
	γ^2 Ceti		- 0.060
p. 354.	α^2 Geminorum		+ 0.055*
	6 Cancri	+ 0.011	
	12 Can. Venat.		- 0.051
p. 355.	α Aquilæ		- 0.053
p. 356.	γ Piscium	+ 0.010."	

" * A.R. in B.J. holds for mean."

" Uppsala, 1875, July 25."

Observations of Coggia's Comet (III, 1874).

By John Tebbutt, Esq.

Some months ago I sent the differential observations of Coggia's Comet (III, 1874). The comparison-stars, with the exception of two, have been since observed with the Melbourne Transit-circle, and their mean positions for 1875.0 kindly communicated to me by Mr. E. J. White, the acting Government Astronomer. The places of the comparison-stars employed on August 24th and Sept. 7th will be determined at some future opportunity. I have reduced the mean places to 1874.0, and thence obtained the apparent places for the dates of the comet-observations by means of the independent quantities on pages 330-337 of the *Nautical Almanac*. I have now much pleasure in communicating the resulting apparent Right Ascensions and North Polar Distances of the comet. I detected Encke's Comet by sweeping, without the aid of an Ephemeris, on the morning of the 7th ult. I have since found that both Sydney and Melbourne had been supplied with an Ephemeris, though, for some unaccountable reason, Windsor has been neglected in this matter. As I am anxious to do what lies in my power for the due observation of Southern Comets, I shall be glad at all times to receive Ephemerides of these bodies.